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TAKE THE BEGGING SIGNS

FROM THE NATION'S DOORS!

A few days ago The Constitution received among its exchanges a Boston newspaper with a first-page, three-column cartoon representing King Cotton as an arrant beggar. His royal raiment was in tatters, and his crown, inverted and outstretched, was thrust at the passers-by while its holder, a haggard-looking man, begged for alms.

This is a fair sample of how the northern newspapers are treating conditions in the south.

Nor can the Boston paper, nor any other paper, be blamed for this misrepresentation of the situation.

From the moment the European war demoralized the cotton market, a howl for help was started in the south, and it did not take it long to assume the tone of a charity wail. No wonder the whole country believed that the south, and the south's cotton, was an applicant for charity!

The trouble, it was then being overplayed!

A day or two ago a well-known Atlanta returned from New York. In a big hotel there he found, in the lobby, the familiar cotton bale, with "We've bought our bale of cotton. Have you bought yours?" And over the desk was the announcement that cotton warehouse receipts would be accepted for bills. The Atlanta asked if anyone had taken advantage of this offer. In spite of the fact that it had been up a month, not one southerner had settled his bill in cotton receipts. The Atlanta man suggested that the cotton be sold, and applied to charitable proceeds, and the sign forthwith taken down.

We agree with him!

It's high time to take down the signs of southern beggary that hang on the doors of the nation!

But this campaign of well-meant, but humiliating, impulse has cost the south would be difficult to estimate.

Right now every business man who must do business with the north is penalized by the deep-sunken belief that the southern people are in as bad a fix as the poor Belgians.

How much capital is, temporarily at least, lost to the section cannot be told. Jobbers will not hunt business here, because they believe our own intimations to the effect that we can't pay our bills.

Every southern newspaper has paid incalculable toll in loss of advertisements away from home since advertisers reason that if there is no money in the south there is no sense in advertising.

The southern and local advertiser know differently, being on the ground. They know the idea of the south's being "hanged, drawn and quartered" financially is grossly untrue. Hence the advertising is usual. They have not been frightened away. But that does not help out of this section, where people have judged us by our own estimates.

If, with the outbreak of the war, we had devoted one-tenth of the energy to readjusting our troubles as to creating the impression that we were candidates for the piousness, this condition would not have been brought about—and things would have been running, by now, on practically a normal basis.

Some years ago some well-meaning Georgians sent a certain eloquent Major Stewart to the south to solicit contributions for a Georgia soldier's home for Confederate veterans. The biting parody of the thing thus the spirit of Henry Grady. He wrote just one editorial, "Come Home, Major Stewart, Come Home," hammering with the force of a sledge the shame of the southern

people asking outsiders for contributions to a home for their gray heroes. And Georgia built the home.

And we care for our own as well now as we did then.

But first it's time to take the south's sign of distress from the nation's door—to bring this new Major Stewart home and to let the world know that we are standing on our own bottom, and that we are going to get through this thing with flying colors.

MARKET AND OLIGARCHY.

Communications published today from Benjamin W. Hunt, ex-president of the Georgia State Bankers' association, and W. D. Nelson, of Columbus county, open an interesting vista of speculation regarding the part played by the all-cotton effect in checking out a market for other products.

Mr. Hunt, who is an authority, says that neither he nor his neighbors can find a market for thoroughbred hogs and cattle. He believes this is due almost wholly to lack of co-operation between farmers, and points to what European countries have accomplished through their agency.

Mr. Nelson has other ideas, and they are reminiscent of the remarkable article published in The Constitution some weeks ago by J. T. Holleman, and charging a cotton oligarchy. Mr. Nelson says he cannot sell hay to his neighbor, because the latter buys from the merchant on credit; he cannot sell to the merchant, because the latter buys on 30, 60 or 90 days' time and so on in a vicious circle.

There can be no question whatever that there is, as Mr. Hunt says, an almost total absence of co-operation among southern farmers. It is true also that the southern farmer lives to a great extent on credit.

It is as certain as anything can be that the south's present agricultural system cannot much longer endure. It is rotten to the core economically, and financially it is a first step to bankruptcy and stunted development.

The idea of a cotton oligarchy, as Mr. Nelson says, simple speculation, wild and unexcusable as gambling in Wall street. And the system, as pointed by Mr. Nelson, that embarrasses the creation of home markets by placing a premium upon the purchase of foreign products is fundamentally wrong.

A Providential opportunity is offered in the breathing spell represented by the European war to correct this costly and disastrous system.

It is to raise of home supplies. We must encourage the creation of markets for them. The constructive thought of the south can engage in no work more profitable or patriotic.

WHOSE OX IS GORED.
The extreme bitterness exhibited by Germany over the fall of its Far Eastern position as being due to the cotton oligarchy, perfectly natural. Just at present the allies seem to be enjoying their innings all along the line, in the eastern as well as the western theaters. At the same time, the cotton oligarchy has been spreading revolts among British and other dependencies, nothing like the dissensions upon which Germany counted have materialized. Of course, the fortunes of war may turn tomorrow, and the Kaiser may find something to assuage his disappointment. But right now the cotton oligarchy is offering as a part of that delectable poison familiarly known as "rubbing it in."

Germany's suched Japan out of the fruits of her victory over China, and thwarted her in her every effort at Far Eastern expansion is history that recurs readily.

Now that the tables are turned, Germany does not find the dose palatable. It breathes threats of what is going to happen to England and Japan as soon as the Kaiser's energies are released in Europe.

We who occupy an aloof position and who see history in the making can be a little more philosophical. The sentiment, "Who takes up the sword shall perish by the sword," is as pertinent as the day it was written. The exasperated Germans seem in danger of forgetting the logic of the phrase and its justice.

ABSINTHE AND VODKA.

One of the very few compensating features of the European war may develop to be the permanent prohibition of absinthe in France and vodka in Russia. At the outbreak of hostilities both of these governments issued absolute interdicts against the use of these intoxicants. The policy was the more notable in the case of Russia, since with that country vodka is a governmental monopoly and supplies a large part of the government revenues.

The prohibition has several times commented on the fact that wherever temperance has been substantially or permanently in this country, the motive has been economic and not sentimental. It has been in this spirit that railroads and corporations generally have raised an embargo against the worker who drinks. They have increasingly given him his choice between the drink or the job.

Now the interdict has extended to war. The last place where they want a drinking man or a drunkard is the firing line. The man whose judgment is warped or whose courage is buoyed by alcohol is not a dependable soldier. There is no place for him in modern warfare.

It takes the biting desolation of war in the old world to promote temperance, there will be at least a qualified benefit laid up to the charge of Mars.

JUST FROM GEORGIA

By Frank L. Stanton

"Poor Old Seal!"

He has to hug the dog when the winter winds blow cold—

Poor old seal! How he hates to hear it how he laments his fate!

Poor old seal! "Old man, you're had yer day; too long—too long you stay—too long—too long you stay!"

Poor old seal! "Poor old seal!"

For the Wind ain't got no wisdom, an' its voice it can't control—

Poor old seal! But we'd give our chance for HIR chance, with his conscience clean an' whole—

Poor old seal! "Rich old seal!"

For he hark, from far away, "Come home! Too long you stay!"

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the bollard letter

By GEORGE FITCH.

Author of "Al Goshaw."

Second only to the importance of the elections of Tuesday and, of course, the daily progress of the European war is the deplorable condition of the cotton market.

The representatives of the British treasury have been sent to Washington to negotiate the stock exchange of London and of New York are to remain closed for an indefinite period. This is a situation which was thought likely to become a permanent one, and it is a situation which identifies the close of Sir George Paish's conference with the United States government.

The magnitude and difficulty reflected by the subjects which have been under discussion since mid-October have overshadowed the situation which was then created, and is sure to become historic. For the British treasury has sent to the United States a request for a loan of \$100,000,000.

Many times in the past, official representatives of the British government have been sent to Washington to negotiate agreements which might be embodied in a loan. The purpose of the loan was to enable the British government to meet the constitutional authority of the United States government.

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Co-operation Imperative

To Find Markets for Corn, Cotton and Pork

By W. H. HUNT.

Editor Constitution: The agricultural south is blamed for following the method of the northern manufacturers, and is censured for directing all their energies to the production of one crop to sell to the north.

This concentration, in manufacturing but one pattern, enabled them to make automobiles cheaper than competitors; the same concentration enabled the cotton market to reduce the manufacturing cost per pound of its fabric.

Why does the rule so profitable in manufacturing fail in farming?

Why does the farmer who is so hard pressed for the money which he is annually liquid crop is expected to bring the crop to market at a price which is so low as to be a severe blow to him?

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ANOTHER SHIPMENT S OF GOLD TO CANADA

This Rounds Out About
One-Half of New York
City's Debts to London
and Paris.

[illegible]

for the first time since the European monetary war, currencies were influenced, prices were unchanged from the previous week. The metal business was done. Domestic demand for metal was weak. Exports of the metal still are subject to foreign new wars of currencies. The metal business was done. Domestic demand for metal was weak. Exports of the metal still are subject to foreign new wars of currencies. The metal business was done. Domestic demand for metal was weak. Exports of the metal still are subject to foreign new wars of currencies.

Country Produce.

New York, November 9.—Butter ve
firm; receipts, 4,741; creamery extras 15
cents; firsts 14½ cents; seconds 14 cents;
thirds 13½ cents; fourths 13 cents; whole
milk, fine colored specials, 15¢/lb.
Eggs, firm; receipts, 5,387; fresh gathered
extra large 26¢/doz.; large 25¢/doz.; medium
24¢/doz.; small 23¢/doz.

Poultry—country firm but quiet; western
roasting chickens, 14¼¢/lb.; fowls, 12¢/lb.;
turkeys, 17¢/lb.; live poultry firms, 16¢/lb.
to 18¢/lb.; turkeys, 14¢/lb.

November 9.—Butter steady
creamery, 24¢/lb.

Eggs steady; receipts 5,523; at market,
large 25¢/doz., ordinary firms 24¢/doz.
and 23¢/doz.

Poultry—country receipts, 75; Dakota
Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin white, 20¢;
Dakota and Wisconsin red, 19¢; Iowa
white, 18¢; Pennsylvania, 17¢; South

[illegible]

CO., Cotton Merchants
LAUREL, NEW YORK

Exchange, New Orleans Cotton Exchange New
members Liverpool Cotton Association
and sale of cotton and cotton seed oil for
and liberal terms given for consignments
dependence invited.

AUDIT CO., Inc.
MILES, President
one Ivy 5683

Atlanta

1914



AMERICAN AUDITORS' ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK

ing Strength

g. Deposits here are today or tomorrow, permanently protected conservative loaning of its funds. The audience and sound

...duence and sound
in every transaction are
with the highest princi-
ple banking. Your ac-
tively solicited.

NATIONAL BANK
BANK IN THE COTTON STATES

RAILROAD SCHEDULES . . .

[illegible]

.....	8:15 pm	Thomas's	12:01 am
.....	8:15 pm	Thomas's	12:01 am
.....	8:15 pm	Thomas's	12:01 am
Southern Railway			
"Pioneer Carrier of the South."			
The arrival and departure passenger			
train, Atlanta, Ga.			
Will only schedule figures are put			
into only as information and are not			
guaranteed.			
Arrive From—			
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Richmond	2:05 am		

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Western Bell Atlanta, Maryland
Arrive From: Atlanta, Depart To: Atlanta

Nashville	7:19 am	St. Paul	8:11 am
Nashville	7:29 am	St. Paul	8:21 am
Nashville	7:39 am	St. Paul	8:31 am
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LODGE NOTICES

 A regular convention of the Uniform Lodge No. 100, Knights of Pythias, will be held tonight (Tuesday) at 8 o'clock in the Pythian O. Hall, Kiser building, on Hunter and Pryor streets. After business and initiation program will be rendered. All qualified Knights invited.

LAWTON NALLY, C.
B. I. OWENS, C. of R. & S.



Mr. W. O. Suttles are invited to attend the funeral of Miss Beulah Shaw Wednesday morning, November 1, 11 a. m., from Mount Gilead church in the church yard. Interment will leave the parlor of E. S. Poole, 26 South Pryor street, at 11 a. m.

NABELL—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Nabell, Messrs. W. A. and C. L. Nabell, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bungles, Mr. and Mrs. Gean Boyer, Mr. and Mrs. William Farlow, Mrs. George W. Hays are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. William E. Nabell, this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence, No. 1 North Lawn street. Interment at

RUSSELL—The friends and relatives of Miss Subie H. Russell, Miss E. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Briggs, Miss Sadie Smith and Mr. P. W. Smith are invited to attend the funeral of Miss Susie H. Russell this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from chapel of P. L. Bloomfield Company, Rev. J. H. Elderby officiating. Interment Southboro, Ga.

the residence, 33 Markham street Dr. King officiating. Interment Columbus, Ga. Pallbearers will at Greenberg & Bond Co. Columbus, Ga., papers please copy.

Smith D. Pickett, on Howell Mill at 2:30 p. m. Tuesday, November 10. Funeral private. Interment at Highland. The following gentlemen act as pallbearers and meet at Baker & Brandon's chapel at 1:45 o'clock: Bowie Martin, Mr. Chas. Bowen, P. F. Vose, Dr. Childs, Mr. Jax, Mr. Lowry Porter, Mr. Meador, Jr., Mr. Elliot Jennings, Frank Fleming, Mr. Charles M. Henry Davis and Mr. Ed Lov

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